Intelligence
For Contingency Planning

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Units with deployment missions must have a great deal of intelligence information before they can effectively conduct their contingency planning. I would like to identify some ways a battalion commander and S-2 can obtain the information they need.

Ideally, the intelligence information for each contingency mission should be provided by higher headquarters. For many reasons, it is neither realistic nor feasible to expect a battalion S-2 to gather information on five contingency areas for the Division Ready Force (DRF-1) mission. The S-2 may have two or three junior intelligence personnel and no direct intelligence resources to use in developing the information needed. A maneuver brigade has three times as many people but still does not have a source of intelligence, unless it is a separate brigade. The appropriate place for contingency intelligence packages to be developed is in a division or corps G-2 section, which has both the personnel and the intelligence resources to develop these packages.

Division and corps intelligence sections obtain the necessary intelligence through the establishment of a Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Statement of Intelligence Interest (SII) classified document account, which provides both classified and unclassified publications for their use. Many Army Reserve and Army National Guard units do not have DIA accounts and therefore do not receive this information, not even such unclassified documents as the CIA's *The World*

Factbook or the National Ground Intelligence Center's *How They Fight: Armies of the World.* On the other hand, many high-priority units have a variety of on-line intelligence systems that do provide quick responses to queries. In this article, I will deal with the manual system, not the automated systems.

The headquarters developing the contingency plans should prepare intelligence packages in sufficient quantities for each subordinate unit to have a copy. Both current and future DRF-1 units should have this intelligence information.

The contingency intelligence package should include as a minimum light and weather data, medical information on diseases in the area, an analysis of the area of operation, a list of the maps required, the enemy order of battle, and a list of references. If your higher headquarters does not provide you with all of this information, the following will help you get what you need:

Light and Weather Data. The U.S. Air Force staff weather officer (SWO) can provide light data (solar and lunar) and climatology for any area of the world. There is an SWO in each division and at most posts. The SWO has a computer program that will provide sunrise, sunset, moon rise, moon set, percentage of illumination, and night vision goggle information.

All the S-2 needs to do is provide the SWO with the latitude and longitude of the desired area and the time frame of interest. The operational climatic data summary comes from a book that

shows the historical norms for the area. This information is supplemented with weather forecasts once a unit is alerted. Field Manual (FM) 34-81-1, *Battlefield Weather Effects,* dated 1992, should be used to determine the effect weather will have on the unit's ability to accomplish the mission. Additionally, INFANTRY Magazine has published several articles on environmental influences on military operations. *(See the articles on cold regions, by Brigadier General Peter W. Clegg and Colonel Robert H. Clegg, in the July-August and September-October 1992 issues; the series on tropical regions, by Colonel Clegg, March-April and May-June 1993; and the series on temperate regions, by Colonel Clegg, July-August and September-October 1993.)*

Medical Information. The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) is responsible for providing medical-related information and intelligence. This information includes diseases, environmental threats, and a country's medical capabilities. One of the primary means of disseminating this information is through the *Disease and Environmental Alert Report* (DEAR). The current DEAR is PC-1810-207-95, 1995. The report is updated at least once a year and is now available on CD-ROM; an on-line bulletin board system (BBS) is also available. It is available as a book and as an on-line information system called the Automated Infectious Disease Component of the Disease and Environmental Alert Report (DEAR).

This information should be available in local medical activities, libraries, or G-2 shops. The report discusses the diseases in a country, the weather, poisonous insects and snakes, and indigenous toxic plants. Other medical documents available include *Disease Occurrence, Medical Planning Factors,* and *Medical Capabilities Studies.* Additional information on the effects of diseases can be found in FM 8-33, *Control of Communicable Diseases in Man,* 1991.

Climatic and environmental information is vital for staff estimates and planning. The S-1 will use it to estimate personnel losses. The S-3 will use it to plan for the amount of time required to acclimatize the troops. The S-4 will use it to determine whether to requisition mosquito nets or overwhites. The maintenance officer will use it to plan for the required services and preparation for vehicles, aircraft, and equipment, and for any extra equipment that may be required, such as tire chains, fording kits, and heaters. Finally, the medical officer will use the information to plan for inoculations and medical treatment for non-battle casualties.

Maps and Topographic Products. The Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) publishes books that identify the areas for which they have maps and topographic products available. Various map scales, types of maps, maps of cities, and other topographic products are available. Normally, the activity that has the map account also has these books.

The primary books you will need to order maps are the DMA *Catalog of Maps, Charts, and Related Products,* Part 3—Volume I, Topographic Products All Scales; Volume II, General Information, Ordering Procedures, and Crisis Support; and the Quarterly Bulletin Digest. Your unit should have at least one set of planning maps and a list of the maps it will order if alerted. The number of maps the unit needs is determined by the guidelines in Army Regulation 115-11, *Army Topography,* 1980.

Another handy DMA product is one called the Gazetteers. A Gazetteer is a book that contains data on the cities

and key locations of a country. It lists the city or key location name, its latitude and longitude, its UTM (universal transverse mercator) prefix, and the Joint Operational Graphics (JOG) number. This book allows the S-2 to pick the correct map (because of the JOG number) and to be able to talk to the Air Force or Navy in terms of latitude and longitude for positions.

Analysis of the Area of Operations. The commander or S-3 must define the area of operations for the contingency. This may initially be a region of the world, then a country, and finally a specific area of that country.

One of the first books to look for when researching a country is the Department of the Army Handbook series Country Studies. These hardbound books provide a wealth of detailed information on any given country. Other sources of information on a country include the CIA book *The World Factbook* (published yearly), and the State Department's *Background Notes.* These documents should be available in your local library. Additionally, the U.S. Marine Corps Intelligence Activity has developed several pocket-sized country study books. (The address is United States Marine Corps, Marine Corps Intelligence Activity, MCIA 02A, 2033 Barnett Avenue, Quantico, VA 22134-5011.)

Enemy Order of Battle. The intelligence community has, and continues to develop, pocket-sized handbooks for soldiers. These handbooks may include information about the country, such as key language phrases, health risks, and preventive medicine techniques. If you don't have a handbook for the area and don't have access to the classified information, there are several excellent unclassified sources as well. *The Military Balance,* which is published every October, should be used to update the military information in the DA Area Handbook. Additionally, Jane's publishes several books yearly, also available on CD ROM, that identify the materiel a country has. These include *Armour and Artillery, Infantry Weapons,* and *Land Based Air Defense.* Jane's has also begun producing the

Sentinel, regional studies that give detailed descriptions of a country and its military capabilities. These books are available in most military libraries.

The 36th Air Intelligence Squadron, at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, has produced a variety of recognition products, including the DIAM Recognition Guides and a catalog called the *Recognition Materials Index.* The address is 36 AIS/DOR, 23 Elm Street, Langley AFB, VA 23665-2092. This information will be helpful in developing vehicle and aircraft recognition classes for your unit. Make sure the classes cover both enemy and allied equipment.

List of References. A list of references serves several purposes, including saving time and seeing that all units are using the same information. The DIA publishes two registers that cover all intelligence documents: the *Register of Intelligence Publications (RIP) (U),* DSC-2600-37-94, September 1994, and the *Scientific and Technical Intelligence Register (STIR) (U),* DST-2660Z-003-93, June 1993. These classified books provide annotated bibliographies of most available intelligence information references. For contingency operations, most of the information will come from the *RIP,* which lists all of the books containing information by country. The *STIR* lists books by category, such as combat vehicles or medical information.

For unclassified sources of information, I recommend the Air University Library *Index to Military Periodicals,* which is an excellent research resource. This book is also available on CD-ROM. Additionally, your local librarian can be of great assistance in finding other materials and sources.

Information on terrorist threats can be found in the Department of State's *Pattern of Global Terrorism 1994,* April 1995, and in the JPRS report *Terrorism.* Finally, an excellent source of information on current military events is the newsletter *For Your Eyes Only.*

It may be helpful to look at the documents available for collecting the information and intelligence necessary for deployment to a specific area. For example, if your unit has a Korean con-

tingency mission, you will find several key documents available.

The Staff Weather Officer in the Republic of Korea (ROK) has produced a pamphlet on Korean light and weather data entitled *Weather and Korean Climatology,* 607 WS Pamphlet 15-5, 1 January 1995. The DEAR contains environmental hazards and diseases common in both North and South Korea. It also identifies two varieties of poisonous snakes, three poisonous insects, and two poisonous plants (poison ivy and poison sumac) in the ROK as well as the annual high and low temperatures (30 degrees and -9 degrees Celsius, respectively).

Maps for South Korea are listed in the DMA *Catalog of Maps, Charts, and Related Products,* Part 3, Topographic Products, Volume III, Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands All Scales. Maps are available in scales of 1:25,000, 1:50,000, and 1:250,000, and there are maps available for some cities. Additionally, Gazetteers are available for both North and South Korea.

Several new pocket-sized information handbooks are available:

• The DIA *North Korean Handbook,* PC-2600-6421-94.

• The DIA book *North Korea: The Foundations for Military Strength,* dated October 1991 (contains a good overview of the North Korean military).

• DA Pamphlet 550-81, *North*

Korea—A Country Study, dated 1994, the area handbook for North Korea.

• DA Pamphlet 550-41, *South Korea—A Country Study,* dated 1992, the area handbook for South Korea.

• DA Pamphlet 360-414, *A Pocket Guide to the Republic of Korea,* 1987.

• The Marine Corps Intelligence Activity's *South Korea Country Handbook,* MCIA-2660-KS-010-94, dated 1 May 1994.

• The U.S. Air Force's *Pacific Theater Recognition Guide,* Part 1—Aircraft, DIAM 57-25-132, 1 July 1988, identifies the aircraft in the theater.

Additionally, the Department of State *Background Notes* for North and South Korea, are dated July 1989 and April 1991, respectively; and an interactive video disk—Combat Vehicle Identification Module Part 2, Korean Equipment, PIN -710027DA, Release 7-19, October 1993—is available for conducting vehicle recognition training.

Some of the articles on North Korea listed in the *Index to Military Periodicals,* 1992, are "North Korean Infantry Battalions" (INFANTRY Magazine, September-October and November-December 1992), and "North Korean Special Purpose Forces" (*Special Warfare,* October 1992). The Department of State's *Pattern of Global Terrorism 1994* lists North Korea as one of the state-

sponsored terrorism countries. And *For Your Eyes Only* gives a day-by-day summary of what is occurring in the North Korean nuclear crisis.

A look at the daily newspaper shows that troops can be deployed to a variety of places on short notice, and units must be prepared. It is quite possible that combat support or combat service support units will be the first to go, and these units are the most dependent on higher headquarters for intelligence information.

As an S-2, you must make your intelligence requirements known to your higher headquarters and then notify your commander if these requirements are not being met. The day of alert notification is not the time to begin research, or to point fingers at higher headquarters. If you're not getting what you need, head for the nearest library. Or, since many of the references mentioned are now available on the "information superhighway," a computer and a modem may be all you need.

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Field Expedient Map Making

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MARTIN N. STANTON

One of the most annoying aspects of my battalion's operations in Somalia was the lack of adequate maps of the major cities and towns. The units were issued 1:100,000 (ex-Soviet Union)

maps, but these were useless for urban environments, and the 1:25,000 and 1:15,000 maps of Mogadishu and Kismayu, respectively, did not show enough detail. There were no maps of

other major towns, such as Afgoi, Marka, and Baidoa. This deficiency proved to be a significant command and control challenge in more than one operation.